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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:40:03 ON 17 MAR 2009)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 10:40:28 ON 17 MAR 2009

L1 78307 S (DEVOID? OR LACK? OR REMOV? OR DEGRAD?) (6A) (DNA OR GENOM? OR
L2 119 S LIVER(3A)BASEMENT(W)MEMBRANE
L3 0 S L1 AND L2
L4 109800 S BASEMENT(W)MEMBRANE OR TISSUE(W)GRAFT
L5 27 S L1(P)L4
L6 10 DUP REM L5 (17 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d au ti so pi 1-10 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AU Gauster, M.; Huppertz, B.
TI Fusion of cytotrophoblast with syncytiotrophoblast in the human placenta: factors involved in syncytialization
SO Journal fuer Reproduktionsmedizin und Endokrinologie (2008), 5(2), 76-82
CODEN: JREOAA; ISSN: 1810-2107

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AU Pan Te-Cheng; Zhang Rui-Zhu; Sudano Dominick G; Marie Suely K; Bonnemant Carsten G; Chu Mon-Li
TI New molecular mechanism for Ullrich congenital muscular dystrophy: a heterozygous in-frame deletion in the COL6A1 gene causes a severe phenotype.
SO American journal of human genetics, (2003 Aug) Vol. 73, No. 2, pp. 355-69.
Electronic Publication: 2003-07-01.
Journal code: 0370475. ISSN: 0002-9297.
Report No.: NLM-PMC1180372.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 10 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2009 CSA on STN
AU Jakobisiak, M.*; Lasek, W.; Golae, J.
TI Natural mechanisms protecting against cancer
SO Immunology Letters [Immunol. Lett.], (20031215) vol. 90, no. 2-3, pp. 103-122.
ISSN: 0165-2478.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AU Boye E; Mollet G; Forestier L; Cohen-Solal L; Heidet L; Cochat P; Grunfeld J P; Palcoux J B; Gubler M C; Antignac C
TI Determination of the genomic structure of the COL4A4 gene and of novel mutations causing autosomal recessive Alport syndrome.
SO American journal of human genetics, (1998 Nov) Vol. 63, No. 5, pp. 1329-40.
Journal code: 0370475. ISSN: 0002-9297.
Report No.: NLM-PMC1377543.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
AU Amsterdam A; Dantes A; Hosokawa K; Schere-Levy C P; Kotsuji F; Aharoni D
TI Steroid regulation during apoptosis of ovarian follicular cells.
SO Steroids, (1998 May-Jun) Vol. 63, No. 5-6, pp. 314-8. Ref: 38
Journal code: 0404536. ISSN: 0039-128X.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
AU Boone D L; Carnegie J A; Rippstein P U; Tsang B K
TI Induction of apoptosis in equine chorionic gonadotropin (eCG)-primed rat ovaries by anti-eCG antibody.
SO Biology of reproduction, (1997 Aug) Vol. 57, No. 2, pp. 420-7.

- L6 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AU Vyas, S. K.; Leyland, H.; Gentry, J.; Arthur, M. J. P.
TI Transin (rat stromelysin) expression by hepatic lipocytes in early primary culture: Analysis of gene transcription, protein activity and immunolocalization
SO Cells of the Hepatic Sinusoid (1995), 5, 396-9
CODEN: CHSIEL
- L6 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
AU Suzuki N; Otuka I; Harada T; Mizushima Y; Sakane T
TI Preferential adsorption of cationic anti-DNA antibodies with immobilized polyanionic compounds, dextran sulfate.
SO Autoimmunity, (1994) Vol. 19, No. 2, pp. 105-12.
Journal code: 8900070. ISSN: 0891-6934.
- L6 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
AU Kopp J B; Klotman M E; Adler S H; Bruggeman L A; Dickie P; Marinos N J; Eckhaus M; Bryant J L; Notkins A L; Klotman P E
TI Progressive glomerulosclerosis and enhanced renal accumulation of basement membrane components in mice transgenic for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 genes.
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1992 Mar 1) Vol. 89, No. 5, pp. 1577-81.
Journal code: 7505876. ISSN: 0027-8424.
Report No.: NLM-PMC48495.
- L6 ANSWER 10 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7
AU Cuny J F; Chauvel F; Schmutz J L; Bordigoni P; Weber M; Beurey J
TI ["Pseudo-lupus" eruptions in a mother carrying X chromosome-linked chronic septic granulomatosis].
Eruption "pseudo-lupique" chez une mère transmettrice de la granulomatose septique chronique liée à l'X.
SO Annales de dermatologie et de vénéréologie, (1990) Vol. 117, No. 10, pp. 713-8. Ref: 32
Journal code: 7702013. ISSN: 0151-9638.

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- L6 ANSWER 4 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AB Autosomal recessive Alport syndrome is a progressive hematuric glomerulonephritis characterized by glomerular basement membrane abnormalities and associated with mutations in either the COL4A3 or the COL4A4 gene, which encode the alpha3 and alpha4 type IV collagen chains, respectively. To date, mutation screening in the two genes has been hampered by the lack of genomic structure information. We report here the complete characterization of the 48 exons of the COL4A4 gene, a comprehensive gene screen, and the subsequent detection of 10 novel mutations in eight patients diagnosed with autosomal recessive Alport syndrome. Furthermore, we identified a glycine to alanine substitution in the collagenous domain that is apparently silent in the heterozygous carriers, in 11.5% of all control individuals, and in one control individual homozygous for this glycine substitution. There has been no previous finding of a glycine substitution that is not associated with any obvious phenotype in homozygous individuals.
- L6 ANSWER 5 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
AB In each estrous cycle, only one follicle, the dominant follicle, reaches

full maturation while the other recruited follicles become atretic in a process characteristic of programmed cell death. Moreover, the old corpus luteum formed in a previous cycle undergoes luteolysis by a mechanism also characteristic of programmed cell death. Granulosa cells comprise the largest cell population of the ovarian follicle and are the main source of estradiol and progesterone in the ovary. Their cyclic nature of differentiation and death determines the cyclic secretion of female sex hormones and therefore serve as an excellent model for steroid regulation during apoptosis. The characteristics of granulosa cell apoptosis, as in other cell types, are cell membrane blebbing, DNA degradation and protease activation. In addition, there are specific characteristics of steroidogenic granulosa cell apoptosis, as follows: 1) The trigger for apoptosis may be exerted by different effectors and signal transduction mechanisms during follicle development. For example, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) may trigger granulosa cell apoptosis at early stage of follicular development, while cAMP/p53 signals may trigger this process only in mature preovulatory granulosa cells. 2) cross-talk between paracrine and endocrine signals, and between death genes and tumor suppressor genes, may determine the fate of the granulosa cell. 3) in the mature follicle the follicular basement membrane plays an important role in transmitting survival signals and in prevention of apoptosis. 4) during the initial steps of apoptosis, steroidogenesis may be increased due to clustering of the steroidogenic organelles in the perinuclear region and their exclusion from the apoptotic blebs. 5) Actin cytoskeleton reorganization plays an important role in this compartmentalization as well as in transmitting survival signals exerted by basement membrane, laminin and growth factors which activate tyrosine kinase receptors.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
 AB We have established a model to examine the early events of apoptosis in small antral follicles in vivo. Immature female rats injected with 15 IU eCG, and subsequently (24 h later) with an anti-eCG antibody to induce gonadotropin withdrawal, displayed a significantly lower ovarian weight and increased incidence of follicular atresia and granulosa cell death, especially in small- to medium-sized follicles. Evidence of apoptosis was apparent in a significantly higher proportion of granulosa cells from antibody-treated rats, which exhibited membrane blebbing, nuclear and cytoplasmic condensation, fragmentation, and phagocytosis. In addition, there was a loss of the regular organization of the lamina densa in the follicular basement membrane. Degradation of DNA was consistently found by 24 h in the antibody-treated group, and ladders could be observed as early as 1 h after treatment. Although cell death was observed after antibody treatment in some larger antral follicles, the occurrence of apoptosis was less frequent. These results demonstrate that gonadotropin withdrawal in vivo rapidly induces apoptosis in small- to medium-sized antral follicles at the critical stage of development when atresia is commonly observed, suggesting that this model is ideal for studying apoptosis in the ovary.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
 AB Hepatic lipocyte activation and proliferation are pivotal features of the pathogenesis of liver fibrosis. An imbalance between matrix deposition and degradation during repeated hepatic injury may disrupt the normal cell-matrix interactions promoting lipocyte activation and hepatocyte dysfunction. The metalloproteinase stromelysin (transin) is capable of degrading a wide range of normal matrix proteins and has been implicated in CCl4 injury. In this study, we demonstrate that highly purified rat hepatic lipocytes in primary culture synthesize and secrete transin, the rat homolog of human stromelysin. Highly pure lipocyte cultures were obtained by in situ collagenase/pronase digestion, d. gradient separation and

centrifugal elutriation (n= 6 isolations). Transin mRNA was only detectable by Northern anal. of total RNA extracted from lipocytes in early primary culture. Zymog. of serum-free lipocyte conditioned media showed caseinolytic activity (Mr 60kD and 57kD) which was inhibited by EDTA, but not NEM or PMSF, characteristic of a metalloproteinase. Transin synthesis by rat hepatic lipocytes was confirmed immunol. by Western blotting of lipocyte-conditioned serum-free medium using a specific polyclonal antiserum and by dual immunostaining of cultured hepatic lipocytes for transin and desmin. Continued transin activity was seen by zymog. of lipocyte-conditioned serum-free media harvested at 3 and 21 days in culture. However, quant. 14C- β -casein degrading activity (per μ g DNA) at the same time points was reduced more than five-fold after prolonged culture and myofibroblastic transformation, in parallel with the reduction of transin mRNA transcripts detected by Northern anal. These studies indicate that rat hepatic lipocytes express the transin gene and secrete its product particularly during the early, proliferative phase of lipocyte activation in primary culture. As this enzyme degrades a wide spectrum of normal basement membrane proteins and activates pro-gelatinase B and interstitial collagenase, it may have an important role in liver injury and fibrosis.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
 AB It has been shown that cationic anti-DNA antibodies have nephritogenic potential in murine models of lupus nephritis. More recently, we have reported that there is a close relationship between the presence of circulating cationic anti-DNA antibodies and the development of lupus nephritis in humans, and that the cationic anti-DNA antibodies bind to heparan sulfate, a major glycosaminoglycan in glomerular basement membrane, much better than neutral anti-DNA antibodies. This suggests that cationic anti-DNA antibodies of the IgG class may be responsible for development of nephritis in vivo in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus. In this study, we first studied reactivity of anti-DNA antibodies with a panel of glycosaminoglycans in vitro using ELISA methods, and found that anti-DNA antibodies cross-react with dextran sulfate, hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate. The reactivity and selectivity of dextran sulfate with anti-DNA antibodies was confirmed by in vitro immunoabsorption of the patient's sera with dextran sulfate-fixed column; incubation of auto-antibody-positive sera with dextran sulfate cellulose column removed anti-DNA, but not anti-RNP, anti-Sm, anti-SSA and anti-SSB antibodies from the sera in vitro. Of note is that dextran sulfate cellulose column absorbed exclusively, if not all, cationic anti-DNA antibodies in their sera. Nonspecific binding of total immunoglobulins as well as total proteins to the column was marginal. It has been suggested that cationic anti-DNA antibodies in sera of patients with refractory lupus nephritis could be efficiently removed by apheresis using dextran sulfate column.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
 AB Patients infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) develop a renal syndrome characterized by proteinuria, renal failure, and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. By using a noninfectious HIV-1 DNA construct lacking the gag and pol genes, three transgenic mouse lines have been generated that develop a syndrome remarkably similar to the human disease. In the present study, we have characterized in detail one of these lines, Tg26. In Tg26 mice, proteinuria was detectable at approximately 24 days of age, followed by severe nephrotic syndrome and rapid progression to end-stage renal failure. Renal histology showed focal segmental glomerulosclerosis and microcystic tubular dilatation. Indirect immunofluorescence studies demonstrated increased accumulation of the basement membrane components laminin, collagen type IV, and heparan sulfate proteoglycan. The viral protein Rev was

present in sclerotic glomeruli. Northern blot analysis of total renal RNA showed expression of viral genes prior to the appearance of histologic renal disease, with greatly diminished viral gene expression late in the disease course. Kidneys from transgenic mice expressed increased steady-state levels of collagen alpha 1(IV) mRNA when glomerulosclerosis was present. We conclude that the presence of HIV-1 genes is associated with progressive renal dysfunction and glomerulosclerosis in transgenic mice.